DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 12 months $12
" " " 6 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Standard on the Right of Secession.

We have received a letter from a subscriber in Franklin county, of which the following is an extract:

"As the adherents of the Standard are trying, for effect, to shield the present friends of Southern liberty with the original constitutional secessionists, and also assert the converse, viz: that the Standard's party is composed of those who denied the constitutional *right* of secession; and as, to this end, they deny your charge that the Standard ever advocated and taught the doctrine of secession, I request that you publish such extracts from your files of that paper as prove its advocacy of that doctrine—not to satisfy me, or any intelligent reader of the Standard, but to silence unscrupulous demagogues, and enlighten the credulous ignorant."

It is probable that these Franklin county followers of the Standard have been misled by that paper of the 8th ult., in which it is said:

"Nor is it true that we "educated the people in the doctrine of secession," and then "voted them into the present war." We never maintained the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States, and we resisted secession up to the last moment."

In reply to this a contemporary very pertinently asks, "if the Standard did not maintain the doctrine as practiced by the cotton States," what sort of doctrine of secession was that it did maintain? To this of course the Standard has not ventured to reply, for it is not easy to conceive of more than two kinds of secession, viz: peaceable secession, and secession with war as a consequence. The cotton States, as is well known, always contended for the right of peaceable secession; and we think the Standard will hardly pretend that *it* went for the other sort of secession.

But we intend to comply with our correspondent's request, by showing that the Standard *did* maintain "the right of secession," without any qualification about the cotton States or anything else. And what is very remarkable, it maintained this doctrine for eleven years, viz: from 1850 to 1861—how much earlier than 1850 we are not at present prepared to say. It is not its habits to stick to any one thing long, but this doctrine of secession appears to have been an exception—persisted in for at least eleven years, long enough, as we have said, to "educate the people" in it.

In the Standard of December 4th, 1850, is a long editorial article on the appointment of a joint select committee on Federal Relations by the Legislature. Our readers will remember the great struggle of that year in relation to the admission of California, the imperfect execution of the fugitive slave law, and the threats of its repeal. These were the matters referred to that joint committee, and on them the Standard dwelt at length. It is said that the people should "assert and maintain" their rights, and that their Representatives should "*declare what those rights are.*" And the Standard proceeded to declare them for that body. The following is the close and material part of its long article:

"We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except by revolution*; in other words, that the States are the creatures and dependents of the Federal Government, and of course subject to its physical coercion. Such an assumption, we humbly submit, it is unsupported by any testimony derived from the Constitution itself, or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at war with all the regular ideas of free republican government, and of the undoubted independence of the States, as that independence has been practically displayed in their seperate organizations since 1877. We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, so can she be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out—Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be presented to us as the only alternative against aggression upon our rights! We trust it may not, but the bare possibility of the contingency should nerve our public men to look the danger boldly in the face. Let them declare that while we acquiesce in the late action of Congress on the slavery question, we are the same time determined that agitation shall at cease, and that the fugitive slave law shall be enforced in its letter and spirit, and that if the free States do not yield to this, our reasonable and Constitutional request, we will leave them, and leave them forever.

gentlemen do not like the word *secede*, and if "This is no time to dispute about terms. If we cannot consent to use the word *revolution*, let *dissolution* be the substitute for either or both. The people understand that, they will demand it if the fugitive slave law be repealed, or if these wicked assaults upon the rights of the slave States be continued in the halls of the common Congress."

Now if this be not maintaining the right of secession—of secession as contradistinguished from revolution—of peaceable secession, and without qualification, we would like to know what would be?

But hear the Standard again, nearly a year after the above:

From the Standard of Sept. 3d, 1851.

"We hold, as we have uniformly held, that no State can secede *without just cause*; that, in other words, the Constitution must be palpably violated and the compact broken, before any State can be released. We hold, as we have uniformly held, that if this compact should be broken, the act will be an act of revolution on the part of the sectional majority which perpetrates it, for the simple reason that it will work a radical change in the Constitution of government; that this sectional majority will nevertheless, as a matter of course, hold on to the government and proclaim the Union still in being; that the *only alternative left to the minority of the States will be to withdraw or secede* from such a government, and provide new guards for their future security; and that, in so doing, they will go forward under the authority of sovereign States, thus released from their obligations to the compact by the act or the majority," &c.

The same number of the Standard quoted the following language of Mr. Jefferson, "as containing the true doctrine on the subject," so it said:

"Are we, then, to stand to our arms? No. That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. We must have patience and longer endurance with our brethren while under delusion—give them time for reflection and experience of consequence—keep ourselves a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions (not revolt from our rulers) *only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them or a submission to a government without limitation of powers.*"

In the above, the Standard itself plainly preached the doctrine of secession, and introduced Mr. Jefferson as its authority for the distinction between secession and revolution. Revolution nobody denies the right of when evils become intolerable. Mr. Jefferson and the Standard were careful to have it understood that it was not revolution ("not revolt from our rulers") that they meant—it was something else. What else? Mr. Jefferson calls it "separation from our companions." He lived at a period when the people had not been "educated" in the doctrine of secession, and therefore approached it cautiously, gingerly. Fifty years afterwards the Standard calls it the right to "withdraw or secede."

Well, this was in 1851. Ten years later, in October 1861, (see Standard, Oct. 16, 1861,) the Standard says that North Carolina "seceded in May"—not revolted, but *seceded*. The Editor of the Standard was a member of the Convention which thus "seceded," and voted for the Ordinance of secession. He does not believe in the right of secession—did not "maintain" that right,—when he so voted. Now we may believe the Standard of the 8th ult., he did *not*. But the act and his previous declarations make it perfectly plain that he *did*.

But this is not all. In the same article in the same paper (October 30th 1861,) the Standard said:

"As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper, and turned our back on the Union without ceremony. We did this, too, with the most entire consistency, for WE HAD ALWAYS HELD THAT THE STATES HAD A RIGHT TO SECEDE FOR CAUSE."

"A right to secede for cause" was the identical doctrine taught by the "Cotton State politicians." And it was that very "right to secede for cause" which the Cotton States exercised in 1860. The "cause" which they assigned (an insufficient one *we* thought—destroying the Union,) was the election of Black Republican, sectional ticket to the chief office of the Union. It was the identical cause repeatedly assigned by the Standard as sufficient to justify—to make necessary—the exercise of the "right of secession." We do not think the Standard will have the hardihood to deny this. But if it be denied, we have before us another search through the files in 1856 when Fremont and Dayton were candidates.

We have made these extracts from the Standard's more cautious leading articles when they were written when secessionists and secession were somewhat under a cloud, its advocates having been forced by the people to "acquiesce" (such was the cant language of that day and used by the Standard itself about the Compromise measures of 1850.) We have not taken a single extract from the more violent and unguarded declarations of the Standard in the hot political campaigns between 1849 and 1860, in which it was the leading spirit of the secession party of North Carolina, and denounced as unsound or traitorous every distinguished man of the old whig and anti-secession party. We think we have given the information desired by our correspondent and established our own opinion that "the Standard had educated the people in the doctrine of secession." But if any one should pretend that the above is not sufficient evidence, there is plenty more to be had.

Yankee Lies of the South.

The Northern papers are filled with almost infamous lies of the South—all having the same drift: that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and the days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered." No doubt this is a very pleasing delusion to the Yankee. We give, as a sample, a *few* of their stories we find in their late papers, omitting the surplusage of language in which they are dressed up:

"Bread riots occur almost daily in the South."

"General Beauregard has expressed the opinion that he cannot hold Charleston much longer."

"One South Carolina regiment, doing duty at Charleston, had intended to desert, but was prevented by one of them giving information. Twenty of the ringleaders were shot, and the rest were divided up among the other regiments."

"Mutiny is rife in the rebel army. The Thirteenth Virginia regiment was ordered to Alabama but refused to go, and were disbanded and used in filling up other regiments—the only plan to avoid mutiny."

"General Early's expedition was a miserable failure. More than a thousand of his veterans returned with their hands and feet frozen."

"Vice and licentiousness hold high carnival at the capital of King Jeff, though Jeff himself attends St. Paul's church every Sunday. Richmond, once the pretty city in the Union, is but the shadow of what it was once, and is forever ruined. Pickpockets and garroters carry on their game unmolested; bawdy houses are to your all precedent, and the whole city swarms with dissolute characters. * * * Jeff Davis' very unpopular, and Union men are very numerous in the rebel capital."

"Lincoln's amnesty proclamation had but very meagre circulation. But few of the people of the South ever heard of it, the reason being that they would readily accept it. It is believed that a large majority of the people, if left to themselves, would lay down their arms and accept the terms proposed."

"The Union sentiment is growing very strong in North Carolina. The people of Raleigh frequently refuse to let Confederate soldiers pass through their city, on their way to Virginia."

"All the worst that has ever been predicted of the rebellion is now taking place in the unfortunate section of country subjected to its control."

[Such is the miserable stuff with which the Yankees fire the energies and inflame the passions of their hireling soldiery.—Ex.]

Lt. Perkins, of the 31st N. C. Regiment, was killed in the recent fight at Smithfield, Va. His remains have been brought home for interment.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8 1864. VOL. I—No. 12.

[For The Confederate.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA.
February 2, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—I had the pleasure to-day of seeing the first number of your Daily Confederate. Allow me to express to you my delight at seeing you take so bold a stand in defence of our much beloved though *persecuted* Confederacy. Persecuted, not by those whom it would seem have some reason to complain, no by the soldiers who have met, repulsed and routed on more than twenty fields "the grandest army the world ever saw," not by those who have withstood the toils and privations of camp for almost three years; not the vigilant sentinel who walks his post through snow and ice; not the weary and hungry soldier who rolls himself in his blanket and lies down upon the cold ground or snow for sleep; not the good Confederate *Soldier*—*he* knows the worth of Liberty and is willing to make the sacrifice; but he who has done nothing but live in ease during our whole struggle, while his neighbor has stood as a wall of fire in defence of his property all this time; the poor croaker who has remained at home too much of a coward to defend his home and property, but perhaps holds a civil office and is therefore exempt from military duty; it may be a J. P. or a Militia Lieutenant with a broad stripe on his pants.

I have met some of this class who seem to think that because they can write J. P. or Lt. after their names, that it is their special business to sit in judgment on the affairs of the Government and its officers, both civil and military, to find fault of the Administration and all those who would prosecute the war. They preach treason, and if possible would deter by discourage and disgrace the army.—This disloyal, fault-finding, office-seeking faction in North Carolina, have labored long to disaffect the Army, but have failed most signally. The soldier turns to their whispers of treason a deaf ear, and commands them *"away"—"be gone"* with your croaking; we have no confidence in the coward's teachings; we will be free, or fill a soldier's honored grave, as many as good as we have already gone. It is sweet to die in defence of our Homes.

Let all those who feel one spark of patriotism come to our assistance. Now is the accepted time. The young man who refuses to come, though he may be an exempt, deserves not the name of a *freeman*. Mighty hosts are being assembled for our subjugation: consider well your condition should they succeed. Let us present a united front and put forth one more effort, and we are a free people. It must not be a partial effort—not only of the army, but of the whole people. There is work for all to do. Let those who cannot bear a musket go to their work-shops or farms; let the soldiers be fed as well as possible; let him know that he is cared for; that his wife and little ones are not neglected by the wealthy around them; let the love of gain cease; let all determine to do their duty, and there is no more doubt about our freedom than that the sun shines. Give the army the proper encouragement from home, and it is invincible—the combined forces of all Yankee-dom cannot move it.

I have been a close observer of the army of Northern Virginia, and say to-day, that it is in better condition, more determined than it has ever been heretofore. We would say to the faultfinding creature—"get thee behind us"—we will not heed thy teachings, but yield cheerful obedience to those in authority over us, most of whom we are proud of, and especially our President Jefferson Davis, and Governor Vance. We call upon the loyal people of the old North State to hold in check the disloyal element and save untarnished the brightest page of her History.

A SOLDIER.

Another of Beast Butler's Orders.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the "Old Dominion," a Yankee paper published in Norfolk. In it we find the following order of Beast Butler, which may prove interesting to persons desiring to get through our lines on their way to Yankeedom:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VA., AND N. C.,
Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 12

Inasmuch as the rebels of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines of this Department, and retaining, by law, all able-bodied male persons, it is ordered:

I.—That no white women or children will be permitted to come through the lines, without a pass from these headquarters, or the headquarters of the Army of North Carolina.

II.—All able-bodied men will be received, detained until reported to these Headquarters, or the headquarters of the District and Army of North Carolina, and orders are given concerning them.

III.—Nothing in this order shall be construed in conflict with General Order, No. 46, relating to colored persons.

By command of Major General Butler.

R. S. DAVIS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

In connection with the above *hospitable* greeting from the "Beast," to those who desire to shirk duty and realize ill-gotten gains, we commend the following, which we extract from an article in the Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, on the subject of "Yankee Prison Life":

Here are three specimens from Petersburg, arrived at Fort Norfolk—two brothers, Davis', and a fellow named Myers. On arriving at Norfolk they deposited in the Express office, for transmission to New York, some ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, six or seven thousand in gold, and the same amount in diamonds. But his nose is too keen to miss such a fish as that. The transfer from the Express office to his coffers was effected with the facility a long practice ensures. They may pace their narrow passage in the agony of their bereavement, thrust their long noses through the bars, and with their fishy eyes gaze longingly in the direction of Old Point, where Butler is clinking their coin and admiring the brilliancy of their diamonds. They designed going to New York most probably for the purpose of shipping Yankee notions to the South. They are likely to remain in prison until Butler has spent their plunder. The meantime they may spend lamenting their hard fate and wishing themselves safely back in Dixie. Miserable deeds, let them fry in their own grease.

Death of Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. Regiment.

With deep regret we learn the death of this gallant officer. He was shot through the head by the enemy's pickets, at one o'clock Tuesday morning, in an advance towards Newbern. His body arrived at Weldon on yesterday morning.

Colonel Shaw was a prominent man in North Carolina. He was a Northern-born man, but in early life settled in the Chowan region of his adopted State. After serving repeatedly in the Legislature, he was elected to the old Union Congress, in which he served one or more terms. He was an old *Democrat*, and many a crack have we had at him ere the time came, when old issues should be buried under the ruins of the old and rotten Government, under which they arose and lived, and all true men should interlock shields for the defence of our firesides, lives and liberties. Colonel Shaw proved himself to be a true man. A member of the Convention which took North Carolina out of the Union by a unanimous vote, he never, after putting his hand to the plough, looked back. In command at Roanoke Island when it fell, he was taken prisoner, and when exchanged, immediately re-entered the service, his devotion to which he has sealed with his life's blood.—*Petersburg Register*

Miscellaneous.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. LITTLE. feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-wkt. Lexington, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, $140
Daily board do $120
Transient, per day, $ 10.
jan 16-dly

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th of January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano-rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS.
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

WANTED—1000 LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED. The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to P. FERRALL.
9-dlw

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. WM. H. CHEEK, Cond'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1w

Farm for Rent or Sale.—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9 d8t* Exchange Hotel.

Wife Wanted.—A young man of fine personal appearance, and of good family, desires to correspond with some good looking young lady on the subject of matrimony. Wealth no consideration, as he is enough for both. Any lady wishing to open such correspondence will address (with postage stamp enclosed, stating her personal appearance, &c.) BOX 415, Chapel Hill, N. C. Real name &c. given on application. 8-2t.

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$50 Reward.—Runaway from the Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
10-6t.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:
C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro,
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH,
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.
The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as follows:
C. P. MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.
Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted.—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
Jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

JOB WORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

Military.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, February 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.

1. ALL PRISONERS heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether OFFICERS, SOLDIERS OR CIVILIANS, received at City Point, BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1864, are hereby DECLARED EXCHANGED.

2. All OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time PRIOR TO THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, AND DECLARED EXCHANGED.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

☞ Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.
10-6t.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.
Raleigh, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 49th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 23d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regt. N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt. N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 48th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Cond't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Supt.
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Waxhaw boro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING:
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square (of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

☞ JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, January 28, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE.
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, who either volunteer or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1-alt6d15.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of Slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Mears' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

"I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186—.

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186—.

(Signed in duplicate.)
—— [Seal.]
Witness:
——

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1m Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan., 16, 1864. A Medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't-Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20-2w Surgeon General.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and speech at THE OFFICE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. L. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY February 8, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Previous to the 20th of May, 1861, there was much diversity of sentiment among the people of this State on the proper action to be taken. The three national parties, the success of either of which in the Presidential election would have postponed the necessity of secession, had been defeated. The North had been swallowed up in one fanatical sectional organization bent on the destruction of constitutional right, and the gradual subjection of the minority to its power and behest. The election of Lincoln consummated the success of this hostile and destructive influence. The foresight of some discovered immediately the awful but imperative obligation of withdrawing from this fatal power and influence. Others, after a short postponement, adopted with long reluctance the inevitable necessity; and other, still, with a fond yearning towards the ancient institutions, refused to let them go. Sincere and honest effort was made by good and sincere men, in the Peace Congress at Washington, to avert the final doom. But all without avail. The faithless act of James Buchanan—the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, and the proclamation of Lincoln, all which had been the unseen but inexorable logic of events, brought up the crisis. The demand by Lincoln for North Carolina troops to fight Southern men on Southern soil, was responded to by Governor Ellis with a memorable refusal; and public sentiment rallied to a seemingly and apparently sincere unanimity. On the 20th of May—that glorious anniversary of an ancient and cherished heroism—the Convention of the State, without division, by an unanimous voice, to which was added for further and more binding pledge the solemn inscription of each individual name—not on perishable paper, but on enduring parchment, for then and thereafter to be a memorial of the common obligation—passed the ordinance of secession from the Federal Union, and adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States.

This imposing ceremony was enhanced in solemnity by virtue of the great names which illustrated its performance. There sat the memorable Chief Justice Ruffin, the profoundest jurist of the State, and the equal of any conpeer on the continent as an expounder of the common law. By his side was her Badger, quite as distinguished as a legist and advocate—the notes of whose immortal mind and powerful tongue still echo in the ears of those delighted audiences who were once privileged to hang upon their utterances. Then, scarce less venerable in years, no less held in the public esteem, that purest of upright politicians and noblest citizen, Weldon N. Edwards. And then Graham, the inheritor of revolutionary blood, and the possessor of as respectable though a merit but too recent an order of talent for such stirring times, nevertheless the holder of a large share of the public confidence and the wielder of great influence. These indeed were the representative men of the State, giving their adhesion and binding their constituents to this great act of deliverance.

There too were the daughters of North Carolina, fair and heartiful—lending their approval by enthusiastic salutation. "The organ of public opinion," whose editor was also one of the signers, engrossed it in the public records as a glorious celebration of independence an act slowly and wisely performed—and for himself and these his associates, he faithfully promised that the act should be made good "with the last dollar and the last man."

This is an authentic history of secession in North Carolina. This is a faithful narrative of her greeting to her sisters, when proposing to share their destinies. She knocked at the door of their habitation, and it was opened and she entered in.

Then was the voice of party hushed. With a generous inclination to take the full measure of responsibility, the Standard announced that those who had been "ultra secessionists" had not made the revolution," but chivalrously claimed that the Union men had made it; for the "Middle States were not permitted to move until the old Union men gave the word."

Thereafter the Standard became the organ of the war—the defender of the Administration—the chronicler of its virtues and renown, and the special eulogist of Mr. Davis. Under its patriotic teachings, animosities were forborne. When it said that "no negotiations could come from us," all acquiesced. When it inculcated that "the South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear," under his influential logic it became the received opinion, and her citizens concurred in the additional sentiment, "that so long as there is a single enemy on her soil, just so long will she fight"—that, "if she were to offer less to her enemies, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people." These sentiments, transcribed from the Standard of 10th of August, 1861, became enduring convictions in the loyal hearts of the people—were caught up by our brave soldiers, and by them indelibly engraved with the bayonets upon the forehead of our foes.

Could it have been anticipated that the author of these noble sentiments—the tutor of these patriotic doctrines—would in two short years forsake all his own teachings—abandon official pledges—retract his outspoken praise, and substitute therefor calumny, abuse, vituperation, discord for harmony, discouragement for cheer; impracticable and impossible negotiation for victory; submission for contest, and for hope despair! Alas, that we are called to wonder at such strange and wayward inconstancy. We ask ourselves in amazement, for the influence that has wrought this woful change. While we mourn the loss of a useful co-laborer, we pity the mind so strangely seduced into such perversion and folly.

But the people cannot follow this fickle light of the night. Evil spirits, ripe ever for mischief, may enlist this new ally—honest but deluded men for a time may be misled; but the people, looking to the past, remembering what we have recorded, will detect the false Philip of to-day, and will appeal from him to the true Philip of yesterday. The honest people of North Carolina, ever justly renowned for fidelity, will not break thier faith under such changeable and now perpicious counsel. Rather may we not hope that the "scales may fall from the eyes" of the Standard, and before it be too late, it may return to the principles it set out with. If it should, those who do not desire to cherish ill will, will rejoice at its escape. But if it remain inaccessible to reason, to entreaty, to deserved reproach, yet unwillingly bestowed, there is but one fate—the isolation—inevitable to those whom the public, pressed with dangers, is obliged to regard as an enemy.

Important Enquiry.

Since the public have understood that we are connected with the press, numerous enquiries pour in upon us, of what the Government will do with regard to the agitation of the Convention question now on foot in the State.

We do not pretend to be informed of the purposes of either Government. That at Richmond has, we believe, no organ, and we do not know if Gov. Vance has, nor is it likely that either would commit to outsiders the policy it intends to pursue. But we are willing to give our individual opinion, for the benefit of all concerned.

The movement of the agitators is full of peril. The artful guise in which it is covered is as thin as gauze. The Government is not deaf to the warnings uttered, nor blind to the threatening aspect of affairs. The effort to conceal, will not hide the purpose of the agitators. It is known that they mean revolution. If they can drift over the dangerous rapids of the preliminaries into the smooth waters of a Convention, they hope, under the form of a recognized authority, to consummate the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the purchase of a peace from Lincoln, by the sacrifice of the other States—by the violation of faith and honor, and by submission. Their fierce denunciation of our Government—their legislation to thwart its policy—the refusal of legislation to aid and assist it—the judicial "*ticks at it*" in the facility for discharges from the military service—the threats de sort and oft repeated—not of remedy, legitimate and rightful, but of force and revolution,—and following all this is the movement began by which those revolution can be accomplished—and the *leakage of the weaker vessels*. All this tells the tale—but like the veiled Prophet of Khorassan, the visage is not his and the deformities are apparent. What will the Government do? Will it let the movement run to completion? No. If it would surrender the Confederacy, consign our rulers, our military leaders, all our chief men to sure destruction—our army to a mortifying abasement—our flag to dishonor—our property to confiscation—our wives and daughters to servility low and ignominious—our homes to desolation, and ourselves to a degrading servitude under the brazen rule of Yankee meanness, mixed with impudent audacity, if the Government will suffer these things, then this agitation will be let alone, to pursue its course.

But if President Davis, and Governor Vance, and our Congress, and Lee, and Johnston, and Beauregard, and our military officers and soldiers have a stake, and they feel it, upon our success, then agitation will be obliged to stop. How? It may readily be perceived, how that difficulty may exist as to which Government should move first—whether one assumes to act alone or both in concert—whether it were better to crush the eggs or let them hatch, that the nature of the brood may be discovered—that the geese, and other harmless fowl may be separated from the cocatrices.

These difficulties, however, will not be long of settlement; and our opinion is, that the arm that has for long been stayed in forbearance, is about to fall. When it does fall, its hand will grasp the leaders in an iron clinch fighter than a vice. No matter whether they be found *within the bar*, or presiding on the bench, or sitting among the audience in the Sanhedrim of agitation.—If martial law be established in North Carolina—if the *habeas corpus* be suspended—if a military force be placed in our midst,—if the leading agitators are arrested and punished,—some by death, others by banishment, others by forced enlistment into the front of our service—if the necessary inconveniences of this kind of rule be obliged to be substituted for the mild sway of the civil law, the responsibility will be on the head of agitators who teach that "our Government is a despotism" to be resisted—that "forbearance towards it is no longer a virtue"—that North Carolina is "the key-stone to be withdrawn from its arch," that the "arch may tumble"—the responsibility will be on those officials who are suspected of undue sympathy with skulkers and deserters and who place impediments in the way of the service by imposing unnecessary restraints upon its officers.

Towards these responsible agitators the public odium will be directed justly and properly; and upon them will the hand of Government be necessarily laid.

No protection can be taken under the shield of free speech and press. The freedom of speech and press do not comport with that devilish license which in time of war hazards the National existence.

Mr. Reade's Speech.

We recur to Mr. Reade's speech again, because it is deserving of a more extended notice. We are still of opinion, that the resolution of thanks came very inappropriately from Mr. Reade, if it be true that he is one of the leaders of the Convention movement. But the speech itself is obnoxious to censure. It was a fine occasion for Mr. Reade to have done justice to the State—to have paid the right compliment to her soldiers in the true tone, and have reflected honor on himself. It was his own fault that he contented himself with excusing petty complaints, and insinuating a defence of a broader defection. When Mr. Reade uttered the truism that "it is spirit that moves an army and makes it irresistible," we imagine his embarrassment at the additional reflection, that spirit is engendered and kept alive by a warm-hearted display of home encouragement, and is soon broken when that encouragement is withheld, and that how little he and his associates had contributed of this comforting and animating influence.

It was hardly fair in Mr. Reade to connect the soldier in any wise with the rumors of disloyalty in North Carolina. These rumors grow out of no action of theirs, nor do they touch the State at large. In the language of a contemporary in another State, "a broad line of distinction is taken between the good and the bad—the true and the false—and it is well remembered that the majority of hearts in the State beat true to the cause."

Mr. Reade well knew those who are designated in these suspicions, and he has had it in his power to have done much towards effacing them. The little he had done previously, is not much enhanced by his Senatorial effort.

Mr. Reade urges three causes of excuse for the dissatisfaction in the State, as he is pleased to call it. 1st. That early in the war the arms of the people were demanded—that this made the impression, *not unreasonably*, that the purpose was to disarm her because she was suspected." This will be news in North Carolina, when thirty seven thousand stand of arms was lavished at one time from our captured arsenal. The people of North Carolina were well informed enough to know, that early in the war the Confederate Government needed all kinds of arms, and made no call on her that was not made on other States. A telling answer to this accusation, is the resolutions passed unanimously in November, 1862, by the Legislature—yielding "full confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Davis;" and that other resolution of Dr. Grissom, one of Mr. Reade's peculiar friends, in which was pledged the full support of the State to the "struggle, *till the entire independence of the Confederate States is secured*." If that pledge had been redeemed by Mr. Reade's associates, his speech could never have been made.

The second accusation against the Government is, that the Judiciary of the State has not been respected. It is as sad as true, that many of the best men in North Carolina hold in diminished respect that portion of a Judiciary whose facile disposition towards the unworthy deserter has kept pace with an annoying and injurious hindrance of the faithful officer in the discharge of his duty. But no accuser can cite an instance where the Government has slighted the judicial decisions of North Carolina when they came to be known—nor an instance where intentional wrong has been perpetrated on one of her citizens. The leniency of the Government should have disarmed these accusations, if it inspired no gratitude.

If suspicion, distrust and threat, on the part of the authorities "chafe" the State, in what degree does Mr. Reade think the Government is "chafed," when all the "suspicions, distrust and threats" have originated in North Carolina; and been heaped on it, and are now daily being heaped in the most flagrant and seditious manner? Mr. Reade professes to know nothing of the movement for a Convention except what is before the public—If this is candid, rumor has done him injustice; for it ascribes to him the defence of this movement in the caucus referred to.—Of its danger, Mr. Reade cannot be ignorant; and an enlightened Senator in his place might have well, seeing that the public enemy is building much hope upon this movement, have raised his voice to avert the evil.—But Mr. Reade, in comparing it to the glorious convention of revolutionary record, does not exalt the former, but levels the latter.—There is no point of comparison between the two. The one was prompted by noble and elevated sentiment;—the other is the offspring, at best, of low discontent. The one moved in support of the contest for independence;—the other stifles it. The one gave assurance to the enemy of firm and obstinate resistance;—the other speaks in whining terms of olive branches and negotiation. The one enrolled upon its records the loyal and true patriots;—the other inscribes the names of deluded people led by political agitators. The one observed fidelity to their allies;—the other threatens desertion. The one bore the State to honor; the other carries it to infamy. In every feature they are dissimilar, and there is no point of analogy.

If Mr. Reade's speech is just, it was ill-timed; if in earnest, then the only excuse for it is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Reade has resided in the town of Roxboro', remote from the incidents of war and out of reach of intelligence of the leading features. On the bench Mr. Reade will occupy a more fitting position. A gentleman of great propriety of character, patient and dignified, of impartial mind and of sound legal intelligence, he will adorn the judicial ermine; the more so as, settled in the far West, he will not be much brought in contact with those questions which invoke the political prejudices to interfere with the judicial judgements.

We learn that among the Yankee prisoners taken below Kinston last week, there were forty-five deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion. They were in full Yankee uniform, and will of course suffer the penalty so eminently due the base crime of desertion to the enemy. One deserter from the 8th Regiment caught in Yankee uniform, was shot on Thursday last, with several others.

The Progress in noticing the appearance of the North Carolinian at Fayetteville, says:

"A newspaper that will reflect the sentiments of the people of that section is much needed in Fayetteville, and we congratulate them in their good fortune and urge them to sustain the enterprise."

Do not the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian "reflect the sentiments of the people" of that town and section? What say the people of Fayetteville to the insinuation that they do not? *They* are true to the South and the State. Is the Carolinian to reflect opposite sentiments? What says the Carolinian?

North Carolina News.

We find in the Richmond papers of Friday last, the following official despatches:

WILMINGTON, February 4.

To General S. Cooper:

On the 2d instant, Gen. Martin, with the 17th and 42d, and Col. Jackson's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport river.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

The following official despatch from Commander Wood, gives the particulars of the destruction of the gunboat mentioned in the despatch of Gen. Pickett:

KINSTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory:

The force under my command boarded and captured, last night, the United States gunboat Underwriter, four guns, and ninety men and officers.

Her position was within musket range of several strong works; one of which was raking the vessel during the time we had possession; and her not having steam up caused me to burn her.

Our loss is twenty killed and wounded, and four missing; the enemy's unknown.

J. TAYLOR WOOD.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. Rodes, addressed to Brig Gens. Ramseur and Johnston:

Brig. Gens. Ramseur and Johnston:

Generals—It is my pride to have been associated with your two brigades, as comrades as commander, from the bloody field of Williamsburg, through all the trials of this arduous war up to the present moment. I claim, in both capacities, the privilege of offering my heartfelt congratulations on learning that, risin superior to domestic faction and to present hardships, they have stepped forward, almost a man, as the pioneers of re-enlistment for your State.

The name of North Carolina, impressed on the hearts of the people amidst the fire and blood of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg by your respective commands, has been indelibly engraved this day, by a victory over self, more ennobling and more enduring. May it prove the seed of a fruitful harvest, striking terror abroad, bringing peace and concord at home.

[Signed] R. E. RODES,
Major General.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday.

THE WAR NEWS—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEWBERN.—Advices received yesterday from North Carolina were very sanguine of the recapture of Newbern, and report that it had been completely invested by our forces. The report yesterday was that our troops had obtained possession of the outerline of fortifications.

Newbern is the key to a large and productive country, in which, even now, vast amounts of provisions are contained. It is also reported to be the rendezvous of a large number of fugitive slaves, and the most important depot of supplies which the enemy has in Eastern North Carolina.

We are sorry to dash the reports which were so freely circulated yesterday of a success at Newbern. There is no doubt that a dispatch was received yesterday by the Government that General Pickett had found it necessary to fall back to Kinston, and was then performing that movement.

The report, which we copied in our columns yesterday, of the cutting of the railroad is understood to have been intended to prevent reinforcements reaching the garrison at Newbern. But whatever may have been the result of the affair, we are left to conclude that General Pickett found the enemy's work at Newbern too strong to carry by assault and has retired; his six brigades of infantry with artillery and cavalry to match, having turned out to be a successful foraging expedition.

The defences of Newbern are certainly of the most formidable description, and, from what we can learn, are well calculated to withstand the perils of any assault. The town is situated between two rivers, and the strip of land not more than a mile wide; is said to be traversed by a deep ditch, twenty feet wide, with a gunboat stationed at each of its extremities.

THE CURRENCY BILL.—We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Oldham's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill was radically amended; and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of a new currency limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is Congress has got to sea again on the currency, and before the two Houses can accommodate their differences, it is not unlikely the session may expire.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST.—We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the State of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago, that Sherman's designs were neither directed to Mobile or Texas, as generally supposed, but were aimed at General Polk's lines; and the recent dispatches confirm this supposition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AGENTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. R. Thompson, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6

In the House to-day the Senate bill to provide for the organization of the general staff, was taken up and postponed indefinitely—yeas 31, nays 30.

The bill passed to pay any private or inferior officer who under orders of a superior officer performs temporary staff duty.

The Military Committee reported favorably and recommended the passage of an act to repeal the law relative to property destroyed under military necessity, and provides for the payment for same out of the sequestration fund. A lengthy debate ensuing on the motion it was postponed indefinitely—yeas 51, nays 16.

A bill to authorize the President to appoint a chief Quartermaster and Commissary with the rank of Colonel in each army; the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in each army corps, and the rank of Major in each division, was taken up and rejected—yeas 33, nays 34.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 6.

Private George Smith, company A, 43d Alabama Volunteers, was shot here to-day for desertion.

Major Giltner's brigade made a dash upon the enemy's outpost on Thursday and captured 11 prisoners and killed 8.

Trains now run to this point.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

Eighty-five shots fired at the city to day.

Nothing at Sumter. The enemy has been at work all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries.

There has been a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to be the burning of the Yankee Hospital.

A gunboat in Edisto river is lying high and dry; it is believed she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.

The enemy have ceased firing on the city, but continue working on their batteries and hauling ammunition. Nothing else of interest.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Clinton, 4th, says, Sherman, with two corps under McPherson and Harlbert, is advancing—Gen. Jackson has fought them all day. They made but two miles to-day. They camp to night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners report that they are thirty thousand strong. Gen. Ross whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday hand to hand with pistols.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser, dated Jackson the 4th, says the enemy commenced crossing the Big Black on yesterday, and threw over six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries. Two railroad Friday was attempted to be crossed by messengers, but failed. They are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's. The city is full of rumors and excitement. All are confident.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6 *via* Orange C. H.

TO GEN. S. COOPER: On the 30th ult., General Rosser captured a train of 82 wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage on their way from New Creek to Petersburg, also 3 0 mules and 20 prisoners. The guard of 800 infanty escaped to the mountains. Our loss 250 killed and wounded. Information of an advance upon Petersburg having been received, the garrison was evacuated during the night. On the 2d, Rosser destroyed the bridges over Patterson's Creek and captured 40 prisoners. Two hundred and seventy prisoners, 50 wagons and teams, 1.200 cattle, and 500 sheep have been brought off. Gen. Rosser has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The flag of truce boat reached City Point today. The Baltimore American of the 4th, says Denmark absolutely rejects the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria, calling for the withdrawal of the November constitution upon the penalty of their occupation, and Schleswig, in consequence of this refusal, sent envoys to the seven powers, to meet at Copenhagen.

The proposition for the new French loan of 12,000,000 pound sterling met with extraordinary success. The bids exceeding thirteen times the amount required.

The London stock exchange was feverish in consequence of the warlike aspect of affairs in Germany.

Austrian troops were on their way to occupy Schleswig.

The Holstein Confederate loan reached 84.—Cotton heavy; breadstuffs advanced.

The American says Worrell overtook Rosser near Springfield, where an engagement ensued on the 3d. The rebels were defeated and the prisoners taken at Patterson's Creek recaptured.

The rebels have captured and burned the steamer Levi, on the Kanawha river. Brigadier General Scammon and one of his staff were captured with the boat.

The attempt of the rebels to take Newbern was handsomely repulsed. It is believed the Union forces are able to hold the city.

On the 28th, Col. Phillips drove Roddy to the North side of the Tennessee river, capturing his trains, 200 cattle and 600 head of sheep.

Gold unchanged.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.—On the afternoon of the 28th, it is stated, the enemy advanced with two brigades of cavalry and one of infantry, and drove in our pickets, pressing Kelly's brigade of cavalry back from Ringgold to within two and a half miles of Tunnel Hill. At night the enemy was driven back to Ringgold. Our loss was two killed and four wounded; that of the enemy considerable—This movement is supposed to have been a reconnoissance in force.

WIRT ADAMS AT WORK.—It is reported, that Gen. Wirt Adams captured on the 2d inst. at Selectown, near Natchez, thirty-five prisoners and six wagons and teams loaded with cotton going to Natchez, and about eighty negroes.

The Chaplain of the Hospital, gives the N. C. Christian Advocate the following soldiers who have recently died in Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va.:

Privates, H. E. Bowen, Co. F, 4th Regiment N. C.; J. Bitten, Co. B, 47th Regiment N. C.; E. Sutton, Co. I, 24th Regiment N. C.; M. B. Philips, Co. C, 20th Regiment N. C.; H. Turner, Co. C, 45th Regiment N. C.; J. H. Yarbrough, Co. K, 44th Regiment N. C.; J. A. Battle, Co. C, 2d Regiment C. S. Corkran, Co. I, 32d Regiment; P. B. Warlick, Co. B, 11th Regiment; B. Ethridge, Co. I, 15th Regiment N. C.; E. West, Co. A, 46th Regiment N. C.

NOBLE LITTLE GIRL.—Miss Rebecca of Amite county, Miss., a little girl thirteen years of age, has sent to the within the past two years, over two yards of jeans, several home made and many pairs of socks, mostly the her own hands. She has set a noble example, and deserves much praise.

Absolute confiscation is a necessity. wicked war. If Lincoln were an despot he might pardon his rebellious jects, and preserve the old order of the new leaders executed, a greater number ished, the people disarmed, these would suffice for vengeance and for His soldiers, ordinary boors of the caught up and stuffed into uniform, obedient to orders, and contented with petty stipend. Southern youth would scribed; Alabama regiments would the Northern Lakes, and Massachusetts would serve in Louisiana. Thus each the country would be held by alien and any outbreak could be easily *Examiner*.

MORE OF THE GALLANT AFFAIR AT SMITH —As the smoke clears away, and the ment always incident to any affair of subsides, we begin to get minute and details of the gallant affair at Smithfield Monday. An eye witness of the fight, upon us yesterday, and placed us in of such information as enables us to praise due to the gallant North Carolina participated. They consisted of company and C, of the 31st North Carolina, commanded by Capt Isaac Pipkin, of Murfreesboro, Hertford county. These companies camp at Ivor, at half past three o'clock day morning, and made a forced Smithfield, a distance of fourteen miles, Although much jaded and fatigued marched into the fight with an alacrity of fresh troops. As soon as the *Smith* neared the wharf, Captain Pipkin ordered men to within thirty yards of the commanded them to allow no Yankee the wheel, or man the guns. The promptly obeyed, and the helmsman, fellow of dark complexion, no sooner to turn the boat around, than he down. Several then made an effort to guns, but instantly shared the fate of In fact, no Yankee showed his head, not speedily greeted with a minnie ball. meantime, Sturdivant's Battery of two playing upon the steamer with terrific and in a few minutes, the Captain felt place too warm to live in, lowered the stripes, and ran up the white flag, at time bursting into tears for the loss beautiful steamer.

A detachment of the Independent Corps, under Sergeant Nasworthy, of the 17th Virginia Regiment, and Hennise, of the 7th Confederate Cavalry, all spoken of in terms of high praise. very bold and daring manner in which fought the enemy. Sergeant Hennise the most efficient scouts in the service, to have exposed himself to the fire of enemy with the recklessness that characterizes from even the Yankee ranks.

Capt Lee, who commanded the men, said to have been shot through the body Minnie ball shattering the bone. He good his escape, after surrendering to our men.—*Petersburg Express.*

In the Yankee Senate, on the 28th Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Richardson, of Illinois, took the oath required by resolution adopted the day previous. Subsequently, Mr. Bayard resigned his seat in the Senate.

New Advertisements.

HEAD-QUARTERS Examining Board, Seventh Congressional District, N. C. Washington, Jan. 26, 1864. The undersigned, the members of the Examining Board for the Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoint the following times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the District:

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, Davidson county, at Washington, February 20, 22, 23.
66th Regt., N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, February, 25, 26, 27, 29.
83rd, Regt., N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, March 2, 3, 4, 5.
80th Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro, March 7, 8, 9, 10.
81st Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro, March 11, 12, 14, 15.
62d Regt., N. C. M., Montgomery county, Lexington, March 17, 18, 19, 21.
51st Regt., N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, March 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.
49th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro, 30, 31, April 1, 2.
55th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro, April 4, 5, 6, 7.
63d Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Asheboro, April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
64th Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Asheboro, April 16, 18, 19, 20.

P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board
7th Cong. District.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
LEXINGTON, Jan. 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, } No. 1. }

I. County Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to re-enroll all persons in their counties between the ages of 18 and 45, in accordance with General Order, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., and have them present at the above times and places for medical examination, revision of former exemptions, &c.

II. This call embraces all persons between conscript ages who have heretofore been exempted, detailed or discharged from any source; or for any cause whatever, including persons who have furnished substitutes, as well as those discharged from the army; and all male white persons who have arrived at the age of eighteen, and all persons who have not heretofore been enrolled.

III. Enrolling Officers will only order a part of the conscripts of a Militia Regiment to report, each of the appointed days and require each man to bring with him three day's rations.

IV. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear will be treated as deserters.

V. The notice to conscripts is deemed sufficient to allow them ample time for arranging their domestic affairs, and no application from persons to be allowed to remain at home beyond the time appointed for their departure for camp, will be entertained.

J. M. LITTLE, Col. and Chief Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.